

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WAR IS ON!

That Is the Outlook from the Mining Regions.

BLOOD SHED YESTERDAY

Unless All Signs Fail, There Will Be More Today.

MINERS FIRE ON FORT ANDERSON,

But Are Repulsed, Though They Made Four Attacks.

COLONEL ANDERSON TAKEN PRISONER,

Trapped by the Miners Under a Flag of Truce.

A CONSTITUTION MAN ON THE SCENE

Sends a Graphic Story Covering All the Exciting Details—Great Excitement in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 18.—(Special.) Today has been the most exciting in Knoxville since the dark days of the civil war. The morning papers told the story of the surrender at Olivers yesterday. They also brought the story before the public of the serious situation at Camp Anderson. Today it is known that all last night and during the early hours this morning crowds of miners were massing at Coal Creek. They came from Kentucky and scattering numbers from other points. Along with them were many tramps and loafers who have joined them simply out of their general worthlessness. It is a howling mob of from three to five thousand men which surrounds the little handful of men under command of Major Keller Anderson. The fort is a very strong one. It is inside an oak plank fence. The planks are fifteen feet high and two inches thick. They are nailed to heavy timbers from both sides, making a fence four inches thick. Inside this are blockhouses, into which the 135 troops can withdraw.

The first news of the day was a report this morning about 10 o'clock that Camp Anderson had surrendered, and that the troops and convicts were en route to Knoxville. This telegram bore the signature of a prominent citizen of Coal Creek. It was not long until a telegram was received from Major Anderson, saying that he had not surrendered and did not intend to do so. This was confirmed by other telegrams coming in about noon.

More Exciting Rumors. Numerous rumors of the most exciting nature were about about noon. Shortly after noon Sheriff Holloway began summing men to form a posse to go to Coal Creek. Appeals for help came from the camp there. He and his deputies went up and down the streets calling in men. He received a telegram from the governor to take all the arms and stores to be had which belong to the state, and what he lacked to get at any cost, and arm the men and take them to Coal Creek. He notified the men to appear at the county courthouse when the bell rang the riot alarm. He summoned some two or three hundred men. A squad of the national guard of the state of Tennessee, who were under arms in an armory, were notified by the officers to be ready to move at a moment's notice. In the meantime, telegrams were received here stating that a special train bearing 350 troops, two Gatling guns and plenty of arms was en route from Chattanooga with the militia from Memphis and Nashville. At 3 o'clock the riot alarm sounded from the courthouse bell. In a few minutes crowds of citizens were rushing in that direction. A large majority of those called had answered. When they got there they found that there was not a sufficient number of guns to arm the crowd. All who could be armed secured them. Then they waited for orders. At 4 o'clock they received the command to march to the East Tennessee depot. They filed out, and it was found that only eighty-five men had guns. They marched through Gay street, the chief business street, en route to the depot. In command of one company was Colonel W. L. Ledgerwood, an ex-officer of the federal army, who saw service under Sherman for four years. In command of the other company was Captain D. D. Anderson, an ex-confederate captain under Lee. As they went through the street they were wildly cheered. There were about fifteen colored men in line. Mainly, however, the leading citizens of Knoxville comprised the crowd of civilians. They were dressed variously. Some appeared in handsome Prince Albert suits and neat hats; others appeared in cutaway frock coats. All wore hats of some kind, the derby predominating. In the line were prominent wholesale merchants—men who could write their checks for \$500,000. There were physicians and lawyers. Several of the lawyers were men of more than state note. On their way to the depot the wholesale hardware stores were opened to them, and they were furnished additional ammunition and arms. Some of them had only squirrel rifles; others had shotguns.

On to Coal Creek. When they reached the East Tennessee railroad yards, where they were to take the train, they found an immense throng there to greet them. The crowd was largely their sympathizers, though some were heard to express the wish that none would come back alive. At the train the 135 state militiamen were aboard. At 4:35 o'clock p. m. the command was given to move. The train then pulled, having four coaches. On the tender of the engine were two officers with guns to cover that part of the train. They had command to shoot any man who attempted to interfere with the engineer. On the platform of the third coach were other guards to back them up. The train had orders to move to Coal Creek at the greatest possible speed. After pulling out, Major D. A. Carpenter, as gallant and brave a man as ever marched under Sheridan, was put in command as general. He is an old federal officer who saw service for four years in the war of the rebellion. Before the train had fairly passed out of the city limits, the order was given to load. The men loaded their shotguns, rifles and army muskets. The militiamen had their cartridge boxes filled and had full soldiers' equipments. The citizens' guards had nothing of the kind. They filled their pockets with shells for shotguns and cartridges for rifles. At 5:30 the train reached Clinton, four miles south of Coal Creek. There they stopped and fifteen men were taken aboard, who had come up from Chattanooga or some other point. They belonged to the state militia. E. C. B.

NEAR THE SCENE OF WAR.

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MINERS ON GUARD.

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NEAR THE SCENE OF WAR.

The Constitution's Correspondent at Clinton. The Story of the Battle. Atlanta Constitution Station, Four Miles from Scene of War, August 18.—(Special.) The convict war broke out in earnest this evening, and for four hours the military and volunteers, under Colonel Keller Anderson, of Memphis, engaged the mountaineers in a stubborn, hard fought, pitched battle. Four times the mountaineers assaulted the stockade, in which the troops are garrisoned, and four times they were repulsed. The charges made by the miners were swift and almost irresistible, while the defense put up by the small handful of troops couped in the rude stockade was heroic, brave and gallant.

Small arms and cannon were used by the soldiers while the mountaineers fought with the old army muskets, the squirrel rifle, the shotgun and the improved Winchester. Darkness ended the battle, but it did not terminate the shooting. All night long the sharp report of the gun echoed from the hillsides, the preceding flash showing where the sharpshooters were located. Tomorrow morning the fighting will be renewed all along the line and

A Bloody Day Is Predicted by every one. The miners are determined and will never surrender, while the military commander, General Carnes, who has just arrived, says that he will go to the rescue of the garrison or lose every man he has. Though the firing was incessant and spirited for more than four hours no one can present the casualties on either side. It is known wounded and that two or three have been killed, but the mountaineers refuse to give any information to any one. The troops cannot be accounted for because they are all cut off from the works by the army of mountaineers, but he the casualties what they may, the mountaineers certainly got the best of the battle. They have captured and are now holding Colonel Anderson as a prisoner of war.

The Capture of Colonel Anderson was a cowardly piece of business and has stirred up the greatest indignation everywhere. The fighting began at 3 o'clock. During the fight two or three mine leaders were captured by General Anderson and his troops. There was a truce, and

the miners told Anderson if he would surrender their leaders they would allow him to return to his fort. He took the men and went down among the mob. Before he left he told his troops to fight and never surrender. When he got the captured miners to Coal Creek depot, where they were out of the range of the guns from the fort, a mob captured him and would not allow him to return. The leader of the mob was the notorious Bud Lindsay, a brother of the United States attorney general of this district. Lindsay has killed eight or ten men. He put a pistol to Anderson's head and told him he must give orders to his men to surrender. Anderson straightened up, threw out his arm in the face of Lindsay's pistol and told him to "shoot and be d—d!" that he would never tell his men to surrender. Anderson was then taken to a hotel as a prisoner.

Tonight they declare that they will lynch him unless the troops are withdrawn. General Carnes is very uneasy about his comrade and will try to prevent the execution of any such threat, but he may be too late.

The Constitution's Station. Up to an hour ago it was impossible to get a wire from this point and it is only through the Constitution that the wires are now working. Last night and this morning the wires were cut a half dozen times between Coal Creek and Clinton, ten miles above, and everything that went out was sent from Clinton and was only through the wires, supplied a line man and an operator with the instruments for the Constitution. These were brought to this point four miles from the stockade and the operator is now working off of an old box and is serving General Carnes and others.

Every company of military in the state except two is here and these two will arrive in the morning. In addition to the military there are 200 volunteers. Among those volunteers are some of the wealthiest and most substantial gentlemen of Knoxville, who responded to the call when the alarm bell rang in that city this afternoon.

General Carnes has about one thousand men in his command and 150 in the stockade. The mountaineers number nearly three thousand—all of 2,500. They are between two forces of the state. In order for General Carnes to reach the garrison he must march his army right through that of the miners commanded by D. B. Monroe, a Tennessee miner, but before doing so General Carnes must get to Coal Creek. At this minute there are two trains of soldiers on the main line here waiting for orders from the train dispatcher to move. The ride from here is one full of danger. The miners know that the troops are coming and they swear to give them a warm reception. The run from Clinton to this point was a mere crawl, a crawl—the engineer was compelled to feed his way.

Dynamite Was Found all the way and General Carnes is now debating whether it is safer to march his men through the woods in the dark or try the train. Every one along the line has advised caution, and the mayor of Clinton was so certain that dynamite would be made to wreck the train that he called for volunteers, mountain men not in the war, to precede the train. But he failed to get them.

Soon after the train crossed the river, ten miles from Knoxville, every light on every car was extinguished and save the glare thrown out by the headlight of the engine, everything was pitch black. The soldiers all feel sure that they will have to fight and seem anxious for the fray. The miners have complete control of everything and up to the time they cut the wires could not be seen. They seem to have an especial aversion to newspaper men and have had several under guard all day. Mr. Dixon, of the Nashville Banner, who arrived last night and kept locked until this morning, when two of the Knoxville reporters were sent out to join him. Later this morning all three were released on their promise to leave the locality and were given an escort to show them the nearest and most direct route away, but they have all returned now and are here, surrounded by the military, ready for work. So cautious and careful have the miners been that no one seems to know what they intend doing except fight. Everybody knows that they intend fighting to the last.

General Carnes's Campaign. General Carnes has decided upon his campaign. He will march his troops to this point tonight and camp within sight of the Coal Creek hotel, where Colonel Anderson is imprisoned. Early in the morning he will make a demand for the colonel's release and will then, if that is not complied with, open fire. If the colonel is released—and no one thinks he will be—General Carnes will then demand the surrender of the entire army, and if the demand is refused the fight will begin. The troops are now in a narrow valley with high ridges on either side. These ridges are lined with the determined mountaineers and by daylight, unless peace is declared, they will begin picking the soldiers off. They are nearly all expert shots and are out for blood. General Carnes was advised to take the top of the ridge at Clinton and march down toward the garrison, driving the miners before him, but he declined to do so. That seems now to have been the plan the general should have adopted, as it would have been a surprise to the mountaineers. They expected him to advance just as he has, through the valley. The general has two Gatling guns and three cannons; the miners are

Not Fond of a Gatling Gun and if Carnes gets at them with it there will be some lively fun, sure.

Everything depends on the demand made in the morning.

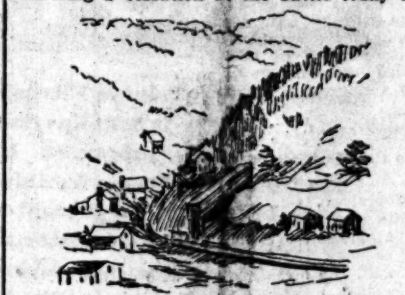
During the fight this afternoon the Gatling gun in the garrison opened fire and over one hundred shots were fired. The two cannons inside the garrison were used, too, and the depot at Coal Creek was badly riddled.

MOVING UP CLOSER. General Carnes and His Men Are Within Two Miles of Coal Creek.

Two Miles from Coal Creek, August 19, 1:45 a. m.—(Special.)—It is nearly 2 o'clock. The troops are now going into camp and are making themselves easy. Pickets have been thrown out and the work has been going on all night.

General Carnes has not got any information from the garrison that is wholly authentic, but has been pretty reliably informed that three soldiers were killed during the fight today and that twelve or fifteen were wounded. General Carnes believes the story is true and is afraid the hill will be decidedly worse when he gets there in the morning.

A man has just come into camp from the hotel, where Colonel Anderson is a prisoner, and brings the first reliable information about the colonel's capture. During a cessation in the battle today a



LOOKING UP COAL CREEK.

miner, under a flag of truce, visited the colonel and induced him to leave the garrison and meet some miners for a treaty half way between the garrison and Coal Creek. The delegation of miners met the colonel and made the arrest. It was a treacherous act and Colonel Anderson became very angry. He refused the offer and they admitted a plan of settlement and told the colonel if he did not sign it they would kill him. "All right," answered the colonel, "if you kill me shoot me; let me die a soldier's death, don't hang me." The visitor said that the miners were determined to fight it out and would, under no conditions, surrender Colonel Anderson. He represented them as anxious for the fray and fretting over the delay darkness is causing.

It is now 2 o'clock and word has just been received from Clinton that 200 recruits are coming from Oliver Springs. A detachment is being formed now to intercept the oncoming band, which is about four miles away.

This morning a band of one hundred entered Clinton and, putting a gun to Operator Morris's head, made him pull down a train and deliver the train to the miners. The night is pitch dark and rain is probable. The only thing that breaks the blackness is the occasional flash from a mountain side followed quickly by the report of a gun. The shooting, however, has resulted in no harm to any one.

A detachment of miners was sent out this morning or they must fight. General Carnes has plenty of pluck and discretion. He is a man who will do his duty. His troops contain the pick of the state and are well equipped. Coming down on the train tonight Private Woods, a member of the McMinnville company, was captured and have just been brought into camp. One of them was shot through the thigh and is badly hurt. He comes, he says, from Kentucky. Both men are defiant and refuse to give any information. They are silent, but talk enough to disclose that their comrades will fight it out as long as there is a man left.

General Carnes says that he has no idea that the miners will comply with his demands and anticipate a hard fight in the morning. He and his staff are now together discussing the situation and ascertaining what they can about the country from parties who are not in sympathy with the miners.

A detachment of soldiers has just been sent out by General Carnes to press into service horses enough to draw the cannon and caissons. These will be picked by the soldiers just wherever they are found. The general says that he will have his line in the mountains by sun up.

Mayor Coward, of Clinton, who is with General Carnes, knows the country and is conversant with the people and their ways. The mayor has been of great service in the general in more ways than one. "I cannot see," he said tonight to the general, "how a fight can possibly be avoided. The miners are at least 2,500 strong and they are determined to have everything their way. They aren't afraid of anything except that Gatling gun, and they aren't much afraid of that. I certainly look for a bloody fight in the morning." E. C. BRUFFEY.

THE DEVELOPMENTS IN KNOXVILLE.

And the Correspondent Gives the Developments at That East Tennessee Metropolis.

WITH A CRASH

The Platform at Newberry South Carolina Fell

AND SAVED 100 LIVES.

The Most Exciting Meeting of a Most Exciting Campaign.

HUNDREDS OF PISTOLS FLASHED.

Anti-Tillmanites Were After the Governor's Gore.

TILLMAN AND YOUNG MEET.

A Free-for-All Fight Which Would Have Resulted in the Loss of Many Lives, Averted by the Falling of the Stand.

Newberry, S. C., August 18.—(Special.)

The pistol played the most conspicuous part in the joint debate here today between Tillman and his opponent. It was the most exciting meeting of the campaign.

War was declared between the two factions. Before the debate was well under way, both factions drew pistols and charged simultaneously, flourishing their weapons in the air like cowboys, giving vent to genuine Indian yells. The two factions went upon the stand. The excited conservatives were

Anxious to Kill Tillman. The governor's followers rushed up to protect him. The men who held them were just cool enough to be anxious to kill him without taking the chances of killing their friends. Providence interfered, and Tillman lives. The stand upon which the crowd had rushed gave way at the critical moment.

Gov. Tillman.

The crowd upon it was precipitated and tangled up among the broken planks while the fight was hottest. The fall cooled them, and perhaps saved one hundred lives. As it was, there were but few injured, and none fatally. The meeting was held a short distance out of town. About one hundred Tillmanites came over from Edgefield, Tillman's home county. Newberry county was considered anti-Tillman, and the Edgefield boys came over to encourage and protect their one-eyed idol. They came over to fight for him if necessary. Every man of them was armed, and but for the collapse of the stand they perhaps would have returned with the blood-stain of conservatives upon their hands. Trouble was expected, and seventy-five constables had been armed and sandwiched among the crowd to maintain order.

Strange as it may seem, the meeting was opened with prayer. It was a fervent prayer that the meeting would be orderly.

Tillman's Bitterest Enemy. Colonel Youmans, the "conservative" candidate for secretary of state, was the first speaker. He is the man of all others in the state whom Tillman despises. Tillman will not hear him if he can prevent it, but today Youmans had arranged to be the first upon the list, and he forced Tillman to listen.

Youmans was greeted with great applause from Sheppard's followers, and with scowls and blazes from the Tillmanites.

Youmans began by stating that with the private acts of Governor Tillman he had nothing to do, but as public utterances, his political methods and his public

acts were subjects for public discussion. He told of Tillman having approached him and inviting him to join the farmers' movement. He cited the times and places, and stated that he had replied he could take no stock in such a movement, because he could not afford to give color to the wholesale charges Tillman had been making.

"If Governor Tillman denies the truth of this statement which I make, I desire him to do so in my presence."

As Colonel Youmans made this statement he turned and faced Governor Tillman and awaited his answer.

There was wild cheering from both factions, the conservatives crying "Make him answer, Youmans," and the Tillmanites shouting, "Answer him, governor."

The governor scowled, but did not stir. Colonel Youmans stepped several paces closer and defiantly called upon Tillman to know if he had any answer to make. The governor's manner and attitude were such that for a few moments it seemed as if he would have no answer to make.

The cheers and cries of the factions increased.

Finally the governor arose and said: "This is next to the last meeting of the campaign of 1892. I have told this man that I declined to sink to the level of a blackguard, and that I would not notice



PROVIDENTIAL FALL OF THAT PLATFORM AT NEWBERRY.

any question coming from him, and I repeat it."

The scene that followed was wild. Governor Tillman sank back into his seat and the crowd yelled until it seemed as if the very branches of the trees were shaken by the storm storm that arose from the throats of the two factions.

"Stand to it, Youmans," "Go it, Ben." Such were the words of encouragement that came from the friends of the belligerent politicians.

Colonel Youmans answered like a flash. "Do you, as governor of South Carolina, concede to apply to me, a public speaker, on the opposite side, the term of blackguard?"

Tillman replied from his chair: "You have your answer."

Youmans, advancing a step, asked: "What do you say?"

Tillman, still retaining his chair, but leaning forward, ready to spring up, said: "I say you have your answer."

With this Youmans shook his index finger at the front of Governor Tillman's face, and responded firmly, but coolly, "Governor Tillman, that is all over. Will you please brand me as a public blackguard, or will you or not you intend to apply to me the epithet of blackguard and uncle my hands."

By this time all was excitement. The two belligerents were staring at each other like

Beasts Ready to Spring into deadly combat. Tillman was apparently about to spring at the throat of Youmans; his face indicated that he would strangle Youmans without hesitation. Another second and the two men would have grappled.

An unexpected denouement occurred. Just before the governor a dozen Tillmanites bounded upon the stand. Their weight

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right and left. It was a critical moment and spectators shuddered as they awaited the results.

The falling of the stand had the effect of cooling off the most turbulent spirits and causing them to take a second sober thought. Many of them were badly bruised and mashed. The men of both sides were now appearing more

Anxious to Save Themselves than to destroy their enemies. Governor Tillman was hoisted on the shoulders of his followers and, with whoops and hurrahs, they began to ride him around, finally landing him on the edge of the reporters' stand, where they clustered around him. Above the noise the governor was heard to exclaim: "I'm ashamed of the whole county." Most of the conservatives had remained in front of the stand and they were lustily calling on Colonel Youmans to speak. In the interim scores of his friends had shouldered him and placed him on a table on the press stand, within a few feet of Governor Tillman.

Order was called for in vain, the Tillmanites around the governor shouting and jostling about so that it was impossible for Colonel Youmans to begin. A burly Tillmanite, with coat off and sleeves rolled up, was trying to

Punch a Hole Through Somebody, and wound up by hurling a one-armed conservative to the ground. A friend of the latter saw him roll to the ground and, jumping



PROVIDENTIAL FALL OF THAT PLATFORM AT NEWBERRY.

ing on a pistol, started for his friend's assailant, but he was quickly grabbed by other conservatives who persuaded him that the fall was an accident.

After a lapse of about ten minutes the governor's crowd again put him on their shoulders and carried him to a house close by. Then Tillman said: "If an angry dog as he is as they are I am not responsible, because this man has been told at least three times before this that I would not sink to the level of a blackguard and this whole disturbance is an evidence that they are whipped and are trying to break a bad habit."

Here to speak to this crowd. "If we can get back and speak to the whole crowd, we do so, but I will not speak to a part of it. They put this man Youmans up at Edgefield and it looked like he was put up and at Spartanburg he was put up and it almost created a riot. They have put him up here as their last hope."

Cries of "Let's go back to the stand." While Tillman was making this speech Youmans was talking from a table several yards away. "Tillman has left the stand," said he. "I asked if he intended to brand me as a public blackguard, and he has gone. I do not want to violate the etiquette of stump debate. I have never done so. If Governor Tillman meant to cast the epithet as a public liar and a public blackguard, and if he wishes personal satisfaction I

Bold Myself Personally Responsible. "The record proves that he has been the first man elevated to a high official position by the white people of South Carolina whose standard was so low that the gentility of the state considered that he could not pass an insult. I wish to say before the manhood of Newberry that the custom prevails which debar a man from seeking satisfaction from a man of Governor Tillman's standard, but a gentleman could render satisfaction, if he so desired, to his boot-black. If he fails to take notice of what I say I brand him as a public coward, but he couldn't answer the question I put. He craved it."

Youmans then went on making assault after assault upon Tillman and reading affidavits.

The Debate Declared Off. Youmans did not conclude. Tillman and Sheppard had gotten together and agreed that if an attempt was made to continue the joint debate

Shooting Would Commence. The crowd was too wildly excited to listen to speeches. They wanted blood, and to prevent it the meeting adjourned. Tillman and Youmans were not allowed to meet.

But they will meet in Laurens on Saturday. That is the last meeting of the warlike campaign. The reckless dervish followers of both candidates from all sections of the state will be there. They will go armed expecting and prepared for genuine battle. Several hundred armed constables will be sworn in for the occasion. They might be able to maintain order and they might not. The feeling is intense. Dark threats are heard on all sides and it is possible that when Saturday's sun sets South Carolina will be without a governor or a candidate for governor. E. W. B.

THE EXPLOSION OF A LAMP Causes a Fifty-Thousand-Dollar Fire Near Raleigh. Raleigh, N. C., August 18.—(Special.)—At 7:45 o'clock tonight fire broke out in the second building of the extensive Raleigh telephone works, two miles from here. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the sleeping room of an employee, and the building, which was a four-story structure, was completely destroyed. The fire spread rapidly, and within a few minutes the entire building was in flames. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The building was used for the storage of telephone equipment and materials. The fire was caused by a gas lamp which had been left burning in the sleeping room of an employee. The building was a four-story structure, and the fire spread rapidly, and within a few minutes the entire building was in flames. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The building was used for the storage of telephone equipment and materials. The fire was caused by a gas lamp which had been left burning in the sleeping room of an employee.

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AMEND THE LAW.

Lamar's Assessment Company Brings Out a Weak Point.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT FOUND NO ASSETS.

How Did He Find the Affairs Just as Mr. Johnson Reported Them to the President.

David Lamar's insurance company has not been endorsed by Comptroller Wright. The Mr. Johnson who reports the company in good standing is Mr. Lamar's employee.

That, of course, disqualifies his report. Comptroller General W. A. Wright wishes it distinctly understood that his report on David Lamar's accident insurance company goes no further than making the statement that the company has complied with the law.

All the law requires of home assessment companies is for them to get a charter, organize and pay \$40 license. No one has authority to investigate the financial condition of such a company as the International Railway Employees' Accident Association, and if such a corporation is doing business without a reserve fund or cash on hand, the state law does not empower any one to declare the charter void unless the company has failed to pay a policy.

Johnson is Lamar's Hired Man.

"I do not want the public to get the impression that the state department has stamped Lamar's company with an official recommendation," said Captain Wright, yesterday. "I did not employ Mr. Johnson and do not know whether he is an expert or not. He was hired by Mr. Lamar to bring the accounts up to the date of the investigation. Johnson's report was not made to me. I did not ask for an expert's examination of the books. While the investigation was going on I made an examination of the books just to satisfy myself, but that examination was simply an incident of the investigation. As stated in Wednesday morning's Constitution, I found that the assessment company had 392 policies, aggregating \$565,250 of insurance, in force. Something over thirteen hundred dollars has been paid in on assessments and the claims paid amount to \$122. The balance had been used for expenses of the association and the president told me that the company had used four or five thousand dollars more.

No One Would Give Three Cents for It. "As for that mortuary fund of \$5,000, I told Mr. Lamar that no business man would give 3 cents for it. He gave Mr. James his note as president of the company for \$5,000. To secure this he gave pay orders on different railroad companies or employees. Mr. James placed \$5,000 to the company's credit. If the orders are not paid, Mr. James has the \$5,000 in his bank. I did not find any cash assets or assets of any kind except the office furniture. Here is my report."

With this Captain Wright handed a copy of the following to The Constitution reporter:

August 17, 1892.—To the Policy Holders of the International Railway Employees' Accident Association, of Atlanta, Ga. Whereas, The above named company was chartered as an assessment accident association by an act of the general assembly of this state approved October 2, 1891; and

Whereas, Said association on the 24 day of February, 1892, filed in this office, as required by said charter, a sworn statement of its president and secretary, showing that it had been duly organized under its charter and was then ready for business; and

Whereas, Since said association has been licensed charges have been made that it was never legally organized, and, therefore, was not entitled to receive a license from this office to carry on its business; and that it was thereby practicing a fraud upon the public.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, immediately instituted an investigation of the charges against the association, and beg to report as follows:

1. I find that on the 21st of January, 1892, the association was legally organized under its charter by the election of John S. Carter as president and secretary, and that it commenced business on the 24 day of February thereafter.

2. It being incorporated as an assessment accident insurance company its charter did not require it to have either capital or assets of any kind before engaging in business, and, therefore, depends entirely upon its members upon its membership to meet its liabilities.

3. The books of the association show that it has three hundred and ninety-two policies, aggregating \$565,250 of insurance in force; that it has received from its members on assessment, \$1,328.05 and paid on indemnity claims, \$122.11; the balance appears to have been used for expenses of said association in addition to \$4,680.35, which is claimed to have been advanced by Mr. Lamar, the president.

In concluding my report upon the charges made against this association, permit me to say that my jurisdiction over all such companies only extends to a revocation of their license when they fail to pay a valid claim, and as this company has paid all its claims and as this company has authority under its charter and its license to continue business in this state. Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Comptroller General and Insurance Commissioner.

The Law is Defective. The comptroller general makes no statement that can be colored into an endorsement by the state of Mr. Lamar's association. He has no authority though to declare the charter void so long as the company pays claims of policy holders against it.

Speaking of the law governing insurance companies, Captain Wright said that the statutes should be strengthened. The comptroller general should have authority to examine the financial condition of home assessment companies and take their charters away if they have not a surplus fund sufficient to pay all claims which could reasonably be expected to fall due and which could not be met by reasonable assessments on the members.

Foreign assessment companies cannot do business in Georgia unless they have a good deposit either with Comptroller General Wright or with some office in their home state. Regular life insurance companies have to put up a large deposit to protect policy holders before they can operate in this state. An amendment will be offered at the coming session of the general assembly authorizing the attorney general to revoke charters of assessment companies with whose financial condition he is not satisfied. Some states have an insurance commissioner to keep track of insurance companies and to watch their financial condition. The idea is to have a state official to protect the public against shaky companies.

President Lamar Talks. Mr. David Lamar, the president of the International Railway Employees' Accident Association, upon being asked concerning Comptroller General Wright's views, said: "The statement to the effect that the

company is without assets is utterly and wholly untrue, as the company has on hand every dollar of the money specified in the expert's report. As to whether the said expert was or was not employed under the authority and approval of the insurance commissioner, I call attention to the fact that the expert on oath testified that he was possessed of such authority and if the statement was untrue none of the company's officers were parties to the deception. The opposition to this company has developed an unexpected strength in the person of the insurance commissioner himself, who has seen fit to publicly declare that all assessment companies are paper concerns and should be prohibited from soliciting business where there is an ample reserve on hand.

"In this connection the insurance commissioner has suggested that he be made the sole judge as to the sufficiency of the assessment reserve on hand."

"As our laws specially encourage assessment associations and do not prescribe that it is necessary for any such association to have any specified amount of assets the efforts of the state's chief insurance officer, charged with the execution and interpretation of these laws to breed distrust and discredit all companies like ours, impresses me as being exceedingly anomalous."

"Judging from the well-known views of the official, concerning the industry to which I have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that if the commissioner was invested with the power he has been given by his own admission to have extended the scope of his investigation far beyond the limits of authority vested in him by law, he would have been able to find out the jurisdiction of the department extends only to revocation of license in the event the company has failed to pay a valid claim."

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GEORGIA'S ARMY.

The State Has 4,577 Armed Men, White and Colored,

THAT CAN BE QUICKLY MOBILIZED.

In Twelve Hours Eighty-Nine Companies Can Be Assembled in Atlanta, Commanded by Brave Men.

The labor wars in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York and Idaho have made very prominent the necessity of a well organized militia in every state.

Serious trouble appears so suddenly and often with so little warning, that the civil authorities take unwarlike measures.

Georgia has been asking the question over and over of late, "What could our state do to preserve peace and order were it threatened by a powerful mob?"

Pennsylvania threw 6000 troops into Home-Stein in ten hours after the governor ordered the military out. That was the most rapid and successful mobilization of volunteer soldiers ever known. It excited the admiration of military men all over the country.

What could Georgia do? Georgia had 4,577 enlisted men when Adjutant General C. H. Smith last reported, November 1, 1891. Of these 3,809 were white troops and 768 were colored.

If Governor Northen were to issue an order at noon today to every company in the state to assemble in Atlanta at the earliest possible moment there would be 2,500 white troops and 700 colored troops here by 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In case of trouble at the mines in north Georgia troops from Dalton, Rome and Atlanta could be sent to the scene in a day—say eight, at the outside. Then these could be quickly reinforced by troops from Athens, Conyers, Griffin, Newnan, Forsyth and Gainesville. It would take eighteen hours to assemble and transport the Savannah troops to the state capital.

Georgia is fortunate in having her volunteers commanded by veterans of the late war—men who know what war is. No Georgian would feel a minute's anxiety about the ability of the state troops to cope with any mob likely to assemble within the state. There would be no surrender and no tampering with rioters. When Georgia troops were called out to suppress an insurrection they will suppress it. They would not dilly-dally about it, either. Governor Northen is known to be a firm man himself and any one who is acquainted with him feels confident that he would take a positive stand to protect the peace and dignity of the law. No trouble is feared in Georgia. The strength of the state's militia is well understood and is a strong deterrent.

Were it not for the splendid organization of volunteer soldiers, there might be in Georgia at any time a mob of negroes from other states and Tennessee's helplessness are quoted daily as evidence of Georgia's inability in maintaining a strong volunteer force.

Tennessee lost \$135,000 through last summer's riots, it is said, and the present war in the mining region will cost that state more than would maintain 5,000 volunteer troops for ten years.

The lesson to be learned is that it is hardly lost in Georgia. Nothing could better illustrate the wisdom of giving state aid to the volunteer soldiers.

Here is a summary of Georgia's volunteers:

Infantry. Number of companies. Number of men.

First Regiment. 12 633
Second Regiment. 12 633
Third Regiment. 12 633
Fourth Regiment. 12 633
Fifth Regiment. 12 633
Sixth Regiment. 12 633
Seventh Regiment. 12 633
Eighth Regiment. 12 633
Ninth Regiment. 12 633
Tenth Regiment. 12 633
Eleventh Regiment. 12 633
Twelfth Regiment. 12 633
Total Infantry. 144 2,538

Artillery. Number of companies. Number of men.

Atlanta Artillery. 1 40
Total Artillery. 1 40

Cavalry. Number of companies. Number of men.

Fifth Regiment. 10 412
First Battalion. 4 216
Total Cavalry. 14 628

Infantry (Colored). Number of companies. Number of men.

First Battalion. 5 258
Second Battalion. 5 258
Third Battalion. 5 258
Fourth Battalion. 5 258
Fifth Battalion. 5 258
Sixth Battalion. 5 258
Seventh Battalion. 5 258
Eighth Battalion. 5 258
Ninth Battalion. 5 258
Tenth Battalion. 5 258
Eleventh Battalion. 5 258
Twelfth Battalion. 5 258
Total Infantry (Colored). 60 1,161

Cavalry (Colored). Number of companies. Number of men.

Savannah Hussars. 1 50
Total Cavalry (Colored). 1 50

Grand Total. 89 4,577

RAILWAY CLUB MEETING.

Practical Questions Discussed by Practical Men.

The Southern Railway Club held a regular quarterly meeting at the Kimball house yesterday.

The attendance was fair, though not as large as at some of the previous meetings. President W. A. Wright presided.

The subjects discussed were joint inspection and experience in the wear of piston packing.

Mr. Hooker, foreman of the East Tennessee, at Chattanooga, on the education of trainmen in the use of dynamite.

Mr. Leeds, of the Louisville and Nashville, and Mr. Meahan, of the Queen and Crescent, wired that they were unavoidably detained.

The subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the club are "Stay Bolts," "The Best Material for Driving Pins," and "The Best Practice for Economy in the Use of Lubricants."

"I would like to sound the praises of Hood's Sarsaparilla over the entire universe," writes Mr. Longenecker, of Union, Tenn.

ELEVEN INNINGS

It Took to Do Up Mr. Ely and His Men,

BUT THE TIME WASN'T WASTED.

That Victory and Birmingham's Defeat Puts Atlanta at Top Again—Other Baseball News.

New Orleans, August 18.—(Special).—Macon proved the champion kickers today. Every body was kicking from Burbridge down. Kirby was taken out of the first game for protesting too much.

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IN A STREET CAR,

A Grief-Stricken Mother Becomes Wildly Insane.

A SENSATIONAL SCENE THEN FOLLOWS.

She Was En Route to Her Dead Baby's Grave, and Her Grief Drove Her Wild—She Is Locked Up.

Heartbroken at the loss of her first born and while on her way to his grave Mrs. Mary Norris became a lunatic yesterday.

She was coming into the city on the Pryor street dummy in company with two ladies and her baby boy, when suddenly she became mad. From a quiet, easy-mannered lady she was transformed in an instant to a wild, uncontrolled and frenzied woman.

Her eyes danced wildly about and she fought every one who came near her. The two ladies accompanying her were terrified, and were powerless to do anything with the woman.

She Is a Widow. Mrs. Mary Norris is a widow about forty years old, and has but one living child, a bright little boy about six years old. Her husband died six years ago, leaving her with two babies. Since then she has been living in Tallapoosa with her little boy, fighting the battles of life alone. It was an uphill struggle, but she was brave and did very well. Two months ago her oldest child, a girl, died. She idolized the boy and when she laid him in the grave her grief was too bitter for words.

Her grief was so great that she could not bear to remain in the place where her first born had died and she came to Atlanta. She obtained a home with Mrs. Goss, a Washington street, near the junction of Pryor. There, with her little boy, she lived until yesterday, brooding over her trouble. Right bravely did she bear her widowhood and her sorrow.

Her Baby's Grave. A day or so ago she decided to go to Tallapoosa to visit her boy's grave. She was to be gone a day or so, and while gone she intended to visit some friends of hers.

Yesterday was the day set for her departure from the city and she intended to bring in the morning train on the Georgia Pacific road. At 2 o'clock she boarded the Pryor street dummy to come up town and with her as Mrs. Goss and another lady. Soon after boarding the dummy Mrs. Norris became violent and began to act in a wild way. The ladies were frightened and hurried from the dummy. Only her little boy clung to her. The passengers were all badly frightened, but nothing could be done to quiet the woman.

For a mile they were forced to ride in the dummy with the mad woman. When the dummy reached the police station the passengers dressed in uniform of relief. An officer was called, but he could not bring in the wild, mad woman. Another officer had to run to his assistance to bring in the woman. She fought desperately. Her hair hung in tangled masses over her shoulders. Her eyes gleamed madly, and with strength remarkable in a woman, she seized the officer by the collar and began to strike him. In the struggle she severely bit Patrolman Lackey on the arm. She was locked in the police station, but destroyed everything that she could reach, breaking out all the panes in the windows. Crying in wild distress at his mother's sad plight the little boy clung to her dress. She paid no attention to him.

Councilman Sawtell offered to take the little fellow to his home and care for him until the morning, but she would not let him. Youngster ran screaming away, and refused to leave his mother, who seemed not to be aware of his presence.

Last night she had grown more calm, but was still wandering. She was given a room upstairs in the police station and a special guard kept over her.

She will be carried before the ordinary on a writ of lunacy today.

At Pittsburgh. 2,000,000,000-2. H. E. E. 1. Boston. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Baltimore. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Philadelphia. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. New York. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Chicago. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. St. Louis. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Cincinnati. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Cleveland. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Detroit. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Kansas City. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. St. Paul. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Minneapolis. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Omaha. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Denver. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Salt Lake City. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Portland. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Seattle. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Tacoma. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Vancouver. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. San Francisco. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. Los Angeles. 1,000,000,000-4. H. E. E. 1. San Diego. 1,00

FINANCE AND TRADE.

COMMITTEE REPORT.
ATLANTA, August 18, 1892.
Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.
Clearing today..... \$ 200,073.70
For 4 days..... 1,435,913.70

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.
New York exchange buying at 10:30 a.m.
The following are bid and asked quotations
except as otherwise noted.

U. S. 4s 100	100
U. S. 5s 100	100
U. S. 6s 100	100
U. S. 7s 100	100
U. S. 8s 100	100
U. S. 9s 100	100
U. S. 10s 100	100
U. S. 11s 100	100
U. S. 12s 100	100
U. S. 13s 100	100
U. S. 14s 100	100
U. S. 15s 100	100
U. S. 16s 100	100
U. S. 17s 100	100
U. S. 18s 100	100
U. S. 19s 100	100
U. S. 20s 100	100

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.
Atlanta Nat'l..... 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100
Atlanta Bk. & Tr. Co. 100

RAILROAD BONDS.
Ga. Ry. & Atl. O. Co. 100
Ga. Ry. & Atl. O. Co. 100
Ga. Ry. & Atl. O. Co. 100
Ga. Ry. & Atl. O. Co. 100
Ga. Ry. & Atl. O. Co. 100
Ga. Ry. & Atl. O. Co. 100
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THE NEW YORK MARKET.
The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 18.—News from striking switchmen, which the bears pretend made the slump in the last year yesterday, was more favorable this morning and the prompt action of the governor infused a little confidence into the stock market, though it was not enough to overcome the general gloom.

There was rather more widely distributed and larger business in railroad stock which while yesterday the industrial went on at increased rates. Closing of shorts was still most prominent in Burlington and other railroad stocks. The market was generally higher than yesterday, with the upward movement, while confined to insignificant fractions among most of the other railroad shares, was not very noticeable. The market was generally higher than yesterday, with the upward movement, while confined to insignificant fractions among most of the other railroad shares, was not very noticeable.

Highly favorable news from the realization in the last hour and prices yielded slowly in the face of an extraordinary rise in sugar which had been held in check by the decline with most stocks at small fractions better than first prices. Sales listed, 155,000 shares, including 22,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and steady at 10:30 a.m. Money easy at 10:30 a.m. offered at 10:30 a.m. Sub-treasury balance, \$100,000,000 currency \$100,000,000.

Government bonds bid firm at 10:30 a.m. State bonds bid steady.

U. S. 4s 100 100
U. S. 5s 100 100
U. S. 6s 100 100
U. S. 7s 100 100
U. S. 8s 100 100
U. S. 9s 100 100
U. S. 10s 100 100
U. S. 11s 100 100
U. S. 12s 100 100
U. S. 13s 100 100
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THOSE CLOTHES

About Which So Much Has Been
Said

WILL NOT BE CHARGED TO THE CITY.

The Aldermanic Board Refuses to Furnish
Clothing for the Detectives-The Com-
mittee on Discrimination Meets.

The detectives will have to pay for their
own clothes.
That is the verdict of the board of alder-
men.

In the absence of Mayor Pro Tem. Rein-
hardt, who is down with the Odd Fellows
listening to the murmur of the sea waves,
Mr. Woodward presided over the
meeting of the aldermanic board yesterday.
The ordinance providing that the city
should uniform the detectives was warmly
discussed. Alderman Boyd announced
himself not only against it, but also against
the present ordinance, under which the
members of the police and fire departments
are furnished their uniforms free. The idea
was general that it was impractical for the
city to extend the privilege, and the or-
dinance was not concurred in.

"I am glad of that," said Jumbo Hunter,
who was listening around. "I never asked
anybody to pay for my clothes. I can pay
for them myself."

The ordinance for a sewer from Wash-
ington street to the Lloyd street sewer, at a
cost of \$3,000, was concurred in.

The Work on Peachtree.
The Peachtree asphalt, from Baker to
Ellis, came up and was postponed. Alder-
man Rice asked voting to take it up. The
majority of the board were against passing
the ordinance until Edgewood avenue was
passed up. Mr. Hunt and Councilman
Sawell were present and argued against
the concurrence in the ordinance, while
Councilman Meador urged the board to act.
The ordinance now goes over until the first
Thursday in September.

The board non-concurred in putting be-
gin blocks on Edgewood avenue for want
of funds.

An ordinance was concurred in to lay a
sewer on Ellis street, from Peachtree to
Ivy, while the Hunter street sewer, from
Broad to Thompson, was postponed.

Discrimination Against Atlanta Rail-
road Commission for Relief Against the ex-
actions of the railroads.

The course was decided upon by the com-
mittee appointed under Mayor Hemphill's
letter to investigate into the discrimina-
tions made against Atlanta by the various
railroads.

The committee, which consists of Hon.
Frank P. Rice, chairman; Hon. A. J.
Shropshire and Hon. T. D. Mendon, met in
the city engineer's office yesterday after-
noon. Mayor Hemphill met with the com-
mittee.

An informal discussion took place as to
the best plan to be pursued. It was felt
that the committee should go into such an
intricate question itself. The work in-
volves an expert knowledge of railroading
and a wide acquaintance with rates.

The culmination of the discussion was
that a report should be made to the next
city council, asking for the employment of
Mr. C. A. Stidall, chief engineer of the
city, to investigate into the discrimina-
tions made against Atlanta. When this information has
been put into shape, the committee will ask
that council authorize it to proceed against
the offenders before the interstate railroad
commission under section B, of the inter-
state commerce law. The contention there
would be that Atlanta should be given like
rates with other cities similarly situated.

Alderman Rice, after the meeting was
over, said:

"We have now reached the solution of
the troubles under which Atlanta labors.
Instead of bucking around through the
woods, we will go direct to the court of
resort, armed with the facts gathered by an
expert, who understands his business, and
demand the simple enforcement of the law.
That will give Atlanta the needed relief,
and compel the railroads to deal justly
by us."

A special meeting of the city council has
been called for 2 o'clock this afternoon to
consider the report.

GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Newnan, Ga., August 18.—(Special).—The
greatest surprise which has taken place in
this city occurred last Monday night. At the
residence of Rev. J. H. Hall, D.D., Miss
Marion Hall was married to Mr. J. H. Hall,
the Rev. V. A. Ham performing
the ceremony. The bride has been quite a
 belle since her debut in society and is a
very talented young lady in several particulars.
As a vocalist she has few equals in Georgia
and no superiors.

The groom, Mr. Jesse McKoy, is a young
merchant of this city and knows his friends
by the legion. He has already met with
wonderful success while still greater things
in the mercantile world await his energetic
hand. He is made out of the material which
is bound to succeed in life. No one knew of
the marriage except the family and three
other persons, who were the minister, Rev.
Mr. Ham, a lady and gentleman.

Personal Points.
Mrs. Walter Corbett, of Macon, is in the city.
Captain Jackson has returned from the
north.

Miss Ella Ketter will spend the autumn at
Rowell.

Miss F. E. Strahan is spending the week at
New Orleans.

Miss Edgar Huntley has returned from a
business trip.

Miss Sadie Smith, of Columbus, is visit-
ing relatives in the city.

Mr. John Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Will Speer
have gone to Tallahassee.

Miss Ella Gies Heckum, of Twigg county,
is visiting Misses Lena Penelope and Harriet

Elizabeth Johnson, of Edgewood.

Mr. Jim Bagley returned from Greenbrier
White Sulphur on last Sunday.

Mrs. Dan Grant, of Memphis, is the guest
of her mother, Mrs. Grant.

Mrs. Thomas B. Paine returns from the
Greenbrier White Sulphur.

Miss Anna Moore, of Forsyth, is visiting
friends and relatives in the city.

Mr. C. G. Shearer, with his wife and son,
have returned from their northern trip.

Miss Ellen Noyes, of LaGrange, is visiting
Miss Belle Jones, on Windsor street.

Miss Edith Williams is at Tallahassee, Fla.,
where she will remain the balance of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Sawell have returned to
the city after two months' travel on the
Pacific slope.

Miss Mary Morris has returned after a most
delightful visit to Toconoco and other north
Georgia points.

Miss Ella Harrington went up to Chattanooga
yesterday, where she will remain a few weeks
visiting relatives.

Dr. J. M. Nicholson will move into their
beautiful new home, on Ponce de Leon circle,
in September.

Miss Myrtle Bell, of Columbus, is visit-
ing relatives in the city, but later in the
week she will be the guest of Miss Beattie
Hogan.

Miss Bertie Campbell, of Macon, passed
through the city yesterday en route to north
Georgia, where she will spend the remainder
of the summer.

Mr. James A. Benson, of Washington, Ga.,
accompanied by her daughter, Volo, and son,
James A. Benson, are visiting Mrs. Stewart, at
45 Wheat street.

Miss Lilla Everett, of Fort Valley, and Miss
Clifford Burr, of Forsyth, are spending a few
days in the city with the family of Rev. E. M.
Christian, 16 Smith street.

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